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Writer Responds to Auyelbekov Congress Remarks
PM191436 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech delivered 7 February by O.O Suleymenov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Writers Union Board, at 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress in V.I. Lenin Palace, Alma-ata]

[Text] When I was preparing for the congress, I must admit that I wrote my speech in advance. It was a specific speech, containing examples from the life of the writers' organization and other creative unions. But I have had to jettison my prepared text. Yesterday's report and the debate on it stirred me and aroused different associations, and I thought how remote our literature still is from the upheavals of contemporary social life. The Central Committee report and certain speeches have left no one indifferent. As a poet, I have been particularly moved by the enthusiasm and the solemn, confessional notes that have been heard in this serious official document and in the speeches.

A difficult wartime childhood, the half-starving period of restoration, the Virgin Lands epic, and the exploration of space fell to the lot of my generation. My native Kazakhstan, which has become a second motherland for millions of contemporaries from other parts of the country, has risen up before my very eyes. Its prestige and its importance have grown. And we have risen up with it.

But sometimes in the daily routine, in the fuss and bustle, we have not noticed how revolutionary, romantic realism is giving way to the everyday. These changes are more tangible in the moral sphere, in the sphere of consciousness. They are seen as losses. For ideals require a solemn attitude, an incisive consciousness, and categorical honesty.

We were reminded of this once again by the April Plenum, with which began a new leap forward in the development of socialism and a new stage of our revolution. The party called on us to look and see how incompletely we are utilizing our system's potential and what is preventing us from tapping the full power of its economic and ideological mechanisms.

The party, in advancing the process of the activation of scientific and technical progress, is imparting a clear ideological character to it, recalling that the brilliant ideas of Marxism-Leninism can be fully implemented only in an economically and spiritually highly developed society. To use a comparison from the sphere of culture, the theory of socialism can be likened to the score of a great symphony written for a full orchestra. But in order for it to be heard powerfully and in all its scope, as it was remarks intended to be heard, competent players capable of reading the work and being permeated by its ideas are needed.

My generation saw the score of the symphony called "Socialism" fall into the hands of ignorant conductors who tried in various countries to perform it with a pitiful collection of instruments. The world heard the beating of drums from the orchestras of Mao and Pol Pot. The conductors called this bellicose and bloody cacophony the symphony of socialism, thereby profaning, discrediting, and shaming the age-old dream and hope of mankind in the eyes of the working people of the whole world. And what tremendous efforts must be made to clean the filth of slander from the sacred banners!

This can be done only by vanquishing the prejudices we have inherited from the past, overcoming our own passiveness and ignorance, and becoming creatively active specialists and performers in a cause that will be a pure note in the general symphony of socialist labor. The situation requires not promises, but serious, solemn work from each one of us: to complete what our fathers began.

This is essentially what was said by Communists at the recent conferences when discussing the drafts of the CPSU Program and Statutes. Even in the process of discussion, these most important party documents force us to view reality from the angle of the ideals of socialism.

This kind of vision determined the constructive thrust of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee report, which Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev delivered yesterday.

...I am taking part in my third congress as a delegate and I can compare my impressions. Congresses are always both the Communists' supreme working meeting and a moving party festival. As you prepare for the congress and enter this hall, you cannot help but feel a sense of occasion. The republic is summing up the results of labor and outlining tasks for the future. The 11th 5-Year Plan added notable lines to the economic and cultural image of the republic, as the report said.

There is a lot of talk of shortcomings. It has now become indecent, so to speak, to mention successes. But much was done during the 5-year plan. And we have no right to belittle the achievements of our powerful multinational republic, achievements which embody the great labor of millions of people. There were victories, and it is right for us not to forget them. This will not be a display of immodesty. But no one has abolished or will abolish a sense of fairness and worth.

The base that has been created in the republic makes it possible to switch all industry and all agriculture to the tracks of intensification. To this end the party is calling for the activation of the human factor, without which it is impossible to resolve the strategic tasks that have been set, that is, primarily the activation of socialist consciousness. And literature and all artistic culture have by no means the least important role in this.

On the face of it, we writers cannot be held responsible for a failure to fulfill the state plan. Great works are awaited, but not planned. They are prepared by the entire course of the development of society, which raises outstanding individuals capable of thinking on a grand scale about a great time. Thanks to them the people express themselves, their own destiny, and their spiritual flights. Such individuals develop in any profession. The republic has a wealth of them. We see many of them here in this hall, heroes of our time worthy of becoming the heroes of great literature.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to greet you with the most heartfelt sincerity on behalf of the republic's writers and all

its cultural figures.

The year 1985 is an innovative year in our biography. The wind of change has affected all aspects of social life.

Some people believe that the new signifies the abolition and repudiation of everything that existed before. But the Leninist concept of innovation as the development of the best traditions is being established in our life. Knowledge, collective experience, and a healthy sense of proportion are helping in this.

Some people have taken a narrow view of the report and election campaign under way in the country, seeing it as a virtually total replacement of leading cadres. But the continuity of generations and the combination of experience, knowledge, and enthusiasm will always be topical. It is precisely in these difficult conditions that the greatest political tact and circumspection must be shown in deciding cadre questions. We are in favor of humanity in deciding human questions. We are against displays of local voluntarism, even in the struggle against this same voluntarism. We are against a formalistic and callous attitude toward people, even in the heat of the struggle against formalism and callousness.

The civic consciousness and honesty of its members plays a special role in the fate of any progressive movement, ensuring that malicious sniping is not mixed in with fair criticism. After all, we judge the essence and moral value of changes also by whom those changes gladden. Clause "B" of paragraph 3 of the draft CPSU Statutes with proposed changes says: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must be taken against persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting people over criticism."

I propose adding the following clause to this paragraph: "Strict party proceedings, up to and including expulsion from the CPSU's ranks, must also be taken against persons guilty of writing and circulating slanderous letters and rumors defaming Communists."

The party goes to the defense both of anyone who suffers because of making fair criticism and of anyone who is the target of slander and calumny. This form of fairness will help to improve the moral atmosphere in society. Proposals regarding measures conducive to the selection and admission to the party of people who do not expect material advantages to accrue from their party card will probably be examined in the process of the discussion of the drafts of the statutes and program. To this end, it is clearly not essential to keep many economic posts on party organs' vetting list [nomenklatura].

The very ritual of admission to the party should probably also be reviewed. We have all heard the standard statements: "I ask to be admitted to the party. I agree with the statutes and program." The feeble wording reeks of formalism, indifference, and routine, which are all incompatible with the aims and tasks of a revolutionary party. We should certainly not fear rousing words; we should not shrink from using words that will sear the heart that is being dedicated to the great cause. "As I, a citizen of the Soviet Union, enter the ranks of the Communist Party, I swear..." And let the party anthem be played at the party meeting or raykom Bureau during the admission ceremony.

I will come back to the report. The impression it made is still fresh. Never before have such tough assessments been heard from this rostrum. Critical and, in their most party-minded essence, self-critical assessments. We realize that the Central Committee and its first secretary, in sternly analyzing the activity of the republic's party organs, are thereby also criticizing their own deficiencies. I cannot remember a report criticizing Central Committee secretaries so impartially.

This approach is an expression of the great exactingness that the party is now showing toward all members of the CPSU, from rank-and-file Communists to members of the Politburo. Everyone is equal before the party. This Leninist thesis is ringing out loudly at our congress. The most important thing is to ensure that in the future too it is consistently implemented in the practice of party life, develops party democracy at all levels, and enhances the sense of responsibility felt by each one of us.

After Comrade Auyelbekov's speech I believe that now in Kzyl-Orda a raykom secretary can stand up at any plenum and openly argue with the obkom first secretary about vitally important questions, without fearing that his criticism will be misunderstood. Such working relationships, if they are established, are healthy [normalnyy]; and when we applauded Comrade Auyelbekov we perhaps were actually expressing approval not for the content of his speech but were approving the very principle, the very right of a Communist to criticize people irrespective of who they are.

What is happening today is important not only for us. The resolute improvement of all the institutions of socialism in our country is taking place openly, in the eyes of the whole world. Friends and enemies are watching us. And each new step by the party arouses widespread comment and gains us friends. We are once again seeing for ourselves the correctness of the aphorism: The best foreign policy is a sensible domestic policy. The year 1986 has been declared Peace Year. It began symbolically — with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. Our immediate and strategic plans are geared to the meaning of the word "peace." "Joy," "happiness," and "hope" — the rigorous economic documents that will be adopted at the 27th congress do not contain such words, but those concepts are certainly implied in the processes and results of the country's progress into the future. The future looks to us with hope.

National Discussion of Party, State Rules Concludes

LD181320 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 18 TASS — TASS observer Petr Lidin writes:

The nationwide discussion of the major party and state documents which will be submitted for consideration of the 27th CPSU Congress has come to a close. For about four months the Soviet people discussed the draft new edition of the program of the CPSU, the party rules and the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the period to the year 2000.

This is the tradition: Millions, tens of millions of Soviet people take part in the discussion of major draft laws. They make suggestions which could improve the documents. For example, about two years ago when the draft law on labour collectives was published which substantially expanded their rights, it was discussed at meetings of factory and office workers. A total of 110 million people took part in them. 130,000 observations and suggestions were made. As a result of it, in the final version of the text of the law, 21 articles out of 23 were amended and specified.

Tens of millions of people took part in the discussion of the draft law on the school reform which is being implemented today in the USSR, of the draft fundamentals of the housing legislation, of the draft laws on environmental protection.

The all-time record number of people — about 80 per cent of the adult population — took part in the discussion of the draft constitution of the USSR in 1977. On the basis of the results of the discussion the Constitution Commission changed and amended 110 articles of the Constitution out of 174, and one article was added as a whole.

Final results of the discussion of all the documents to be submitted for the consideration of the 27th CPSU Congress have not been summed up yet. However, it is known that in the course of report and election meetings in the party Communists made some 3.5 million various critical observations and suggestions many of which are connected with the documents discussed. Tens of thousands of suggestions making definitions in the pre-congress documents more precise were made during the discussion in the press, the radio and the television.

All the observations and suggestions made in the course of the nationwide discussion will be analyzed and taken into consideration during the working out of the final version of the documents.

Correction to Shcherbitskiy Ukrainian CP Speech

This correction pertains to the item headlined "Shcherbitskiy Report to Ukrainian CP Congress," published on pages O 1 through O 19 in the 18 February Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement:

Page O 13, left column, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3 should read: "...Secretary Comrade A.M. Kulikovich, Director Comrade A.A. Pokusa) has managed..." (providing correct spelling of "Kulikovich" and adding "Comrade");

Page O 14, right column, paragraph 6, lines 5 and 6 should read: "...on citizens' letters. Proper attention has been..." (substituting "proper" for "poor");

Page O 15, left column, paragraph 3, last two lines should read: "...life are being provided...." (substituting "provided" for "improved");

Same page, right column, paragraph 5, lines 5 and 6 should read: "...important to take fuller account of the..." (correcting typoed word "fuller");

Page O 17, left column, paragraph 4, lines 4 and 5 should read: "...In particular, not always is effective used made..." (providing dropped word "is");

Page O 18, right column, first paragraph, lines 9 and 10 should read: "...the diversity of stylistic forms and methods...." (substituting "stylistic" for "stylish").

18 Feb Central Committee Plenum, People's Tasks Viewed

PRAVDA 20 Feb Editorial

PM201027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 20 Feb 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unity of Party and People"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 18 February. It discussed questions connected with convening and holding the 27th party conrgess. Reports from M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov were heard on these questions. The plenum approved the reports submitted to the congress and the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the altered party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and decided to submit these documents for examination by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

In these days prior to the congress, the *PRAVDA* editorial office is receiving a particularly large number of letters about the party. The voice of workers and kolkhoz members, scientists and students, engineers and servicemen — in brief, the voice of the people — can be heard in the sincere, emotional lines coming from all corners of the country. Here there are thoughts about the precongress documents which have been discussed by the entire party and people, warm support for the policy of the party which has steered a course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and the readiness to expend the maximum effort and energy to fulfill the projected plans.

"These plans accord with the working person's most sacred thoughts and dreams," G. Gerasev, a smelter at the "Gomselmash" production association, writes from Gomel, for instance. "Life persuades us that everything the party does is aimed at the people's welfare. We wholeheartedly approve this policy and support it with our labor."

The strength of our society lies in the unity of the party and people. This unity has stood the test of time and has been tempered during the building of socialism. And today, at the new stage of the historical path initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the party and people are united in their thoughts, desires, and deeds. This is bequeathed to us by Lenin. And we are loyal in everything to Lenin's behests.

"The party exists for the people and sees the point of its activity in serving the people," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program states. "The aims and tasks which it sets itself express the aspirations and fundamental interests of Soviet people. The party will continue to act in the spirit of high responsibility toward the people, constantly to expand and deepen its ties with the masses, and to live by their needs and concerns."

Soviet people know that the party's word does not diverge from its deeds. A number of measures have been taken recently to enhance the real incomes of various categories of working people and to improve their living and working conditions. The line toward accelerating scientific-technical progress helps to reduce manual labor. The position of mothers has been improved and allowances for labor and war veterans have been increased. The reform of the general educational and vocational school which is being implemented in the country is aimed at raising the standard of young people's education and instruction still further. Discipline and order in our society are strengthening. The offensive unleashed against drunkenness and alcoholism is asserting a healthy daily life.

The party considers it its duty constantly to consult with working people on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy and considers their opinion attentively. A convincing example is the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Party Statutes with the proposed changes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Millions of people have taken part in this discussion, imparting their thoughts, comments, and proposals.

Enormous importance attaches to the personal communication between leading party, soviet, and economic workers and working people. The Central Committee and its Politburo set an example in this respect. Party and state leaders regularly travel to various regions of the country and meet with workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia. Such is Lenin's tradition, which is being further developed today. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program contains the demand that leaders at all levels should constantly meet with people, study their feelings, and know their requests and wishes.

The party demands that great attention be paid to working people's letters and oral statements. They are regarded not only as graphic evidence of Soviet people's political activeness and awareness but also as one means of the masses' direct participation in the management of society's affairs, as a form of direct democracy inherent in our system.

The firmness of the party's ties with the masses depends largely on how fully the Communists' vanguard role is revealed. Each of them must set an example in labor and conduct in public and private life. The CPSU is stepping up and will continue to step up the demands it makes on party members for their attitude toward their duty and for the honest and pure nature of the party member. Measures are also being taken to further improve the primary party organizations' work. As the political nucleus of the labor collectives, they are called on to do everything to promote the union of the party's policy with the masses' living creation.

Under the party's leadership all other echelons of our society's political system — soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and cooperative and other organizations — are operating, reflecting the unity and uniqueness of the interests of all strata of the population and all the country's nations and ethnic groups. The all-around improvement of Soviet democracy and the increasingly full implementation of the people's socialist self-management are linked with the further enhancement of these organizations' role and activeness.

Our party's foreign policy is a policy of peace and international security. The new wide-scale peace initiatives of the Land of the Soviets sounded as a tocsin calling for the conservation of life itself on earth. The Soviet people are unanimous in their support for these proposals. We and our children need peace. All people

of good will on the planet need it.

The Communists and working people of our country look to the future with optimism. We are sure of our strength, firmly convinced that under the leadership of Lenin's party new heights of communist creation will be scaled through the Soviet peoples' labor.

IZVESTIYA 20 Feb Editorial

PM201150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Scale of Historic Action"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee Plenum has been held. It discussed questions linked with the convening and holding of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports from Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov were heard on these questions. The plenum approved the reports which were presented and the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the amended party statutes, and the Basic Guidelines, and adopted a decision to submit these documents for examination by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The results of this immense work, in which millions of people — Communists and nonparty people — took part, were summed up. The precongress documents have been discussed at party meetings, rayon, city, oblast, and kray party conferences, and union republic Communist Party congresses. They have been the subject of lively discussions at labor collectives, educational establishments, military units, and social organizations. Soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol have had their say. The mass media have been a nationwide forum for the discussion.

In submitting for discussion the draft new edition of its program, the amended CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines, the party has reaffirmed its fidelity to a tested Leninist principle. "The greater the scale and breadth of historic actions," V.I. Lenin taught, "the greater the number of people who participate in these actions; and, on the contrary, the deeper the transformation that we want to produce, the greater interest and conscious attitude there must be toward it, with more and more millions and tens of millions of people having to be convinced of the need for it."

Under current domestic and international conditions the comprehensive progress of Soviet society and its onward movement toward communism can and must be ensured only on the path of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This is the party's strategic course aimed at ensuring the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life: the radical renovation of its material and technical base on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution; the improvement of social relations and, primarily, economic relations; profound changes in the content and nature of work and people's material and spiritual living conditions; and the galvanization of the entire system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

This concept — the core of all three precongress documents — has the people's universal and unanimous support. The course of the nationwide discussion showed that Soviet people are well aware that this path alone provides the possibility of providing all of us with a materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life under conditions of peace and of revealing even more clearly the possibilities and advantages of socialism.

In allocating the decisive role in the development of society to the economy and in seeing social policy as a powerful means of ensuring economic development and boosting the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness and as an important factor in ensuring society's political stability, molding the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life, the party attaches principled importance to the development of Soviet society's political system and the increasingly full implementation of the people's socialist self-management. Socialist society cannot function effectively without finding new ways of developing the masses' creative activity in all spheres of social life.

In formulating these principled program goals in the precongress documents, the party was the first to set an example of their practical implementation. It asked the working masses themselves to judge the key questions of its general line, economic strategy, social policy, and ideological work among the masses.

IZVESTIYA has received approximately 4,000 letters linked with the discussion of the precongress documents. Many letters contained specific proposals for honing certain provisions and formulations in the party's most important political document — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Our readers' letters bear eloquent testimony to the Soviet people's political maturity and their profound interest in the country's destiny and the cause of communist building. They are a real mine of the people's wisdom and experience. Many of them start with words of profound gratitude to the party for its humanist policy, whose supreme goal is the good of Soviet man and lasting peace.

The letter from engineer V.N. Palishin of Moscow is typical in this respect. "The draft new edition of the party program," he writes, "is a document of great historical value. Each line of the draft reflects our reality. Our plans are real, as real as everything that we have created."

Workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, teachers, literary and artistic figures, and Soviet Army servicemen confidentially shared their thoughts on ways of intensifying the economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the work of the state apparatus, improving distributive relations, and asserting the principles of social justice.

Ye. Yesipenyuk of Gorkiy Oblast pondered on labor collectives' responsibility for output quality; Ye. Maksimov of Smolensk, on improving land use and increasing its fertility; Z. Yenikeyev of Ufa, on strengthening law and order; and Ch. Ionov of Stavropol, on the highly efficient utilization of the workday. There is no room to list them all.

And there were more words of gratitude. S. Khabarov of Arkhangelsk Oblast: "I was particularly touched by the questions

raised in the section 'The Party's Social Policy.' Thank you to the party and its Central Committee."

The results of this immense work have been summed up. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolved to present precise drafts enriched with the people's experience for examination by the 27th party congress. The course of their discussion created an atmosphere of active spiritual and labor creativity among the millions of people in the country. That must be retained. For however inspiring the outlined plans may be, the planned heights can only be scaled through intensive and highly productive labor by the entire people. That is the most important thing today.

Envoy to Japan Arrested on Return for Congress

OW200011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 20 KYODO — Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov may soon be sacked, Japanese Government sources said Thursday. The sources, however, would not confirm West German reports that Abrasimov had been arrested after he returned home for a Communist Party congress.

Abrasimov, 73, a party Central Committee member, assumed the Tokyo post in March 1985, succeeding Vladimir Pavlov. He was ambassador to East Germany between 1975 and 1983.

The West German newspaper *BILD AM SONNTAG* said in its February 16 issue that Abrasimov was arrested at Moscow airport trying to smuggle in 29 electronic products, including an electronic calculator and a videtape recorder. The paper neither cited sources for the story nor said when Abrasimov was taken into custody.

The Japanese sources said Abrasimov was very close to the late Soviet leader Leonid Nrezhnev and former Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, now president. But he is distant from current party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, they said.

PRAVDA's Afanasyev on Changes Under Gorbachev

AU201425 Vienna Television Service in German 2030 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Interview given by Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of Moscow *PRAVDA*, in his office in the *PRAVDA* Building in Moscow, to Austrian Television Service reporter Paul Lendvai — date not given; videotaped]

[Text] [Lendvai] Politics is a question of power. There were, and still are, powerful forces and strong personalities who are opposed to Gorbachev's policy. How strong exactly are these forces?

[Afanasyev, in Russian with superimposed German translation] Well, I think that it is perhaps not quite correct to speak of power in connection with our policy. We have a collective leadership: the Central Committee, the Politburo. There is continuity. We do not change our policy. Politics is not a theater with a comedy on the program today, a tragedy tomorrow, and a concet the day after tomorrow. However, notwithstanding this continuity, there do exist various stages. The masses support the new direction. But there are also a number of leading personalities who mark time. I do not have any statistical data with me, but some people think that this may be just a campaign, and there are also people who slow down the development. But I do not think that these forces represent a serious menace.

There have been substantial changes: a greater openness, more realism, more critical attitudes. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, today we call a success a success, and shortcomings and mistakes are called shortcomings and mistakes. The number of our readers' letters has increased enormously, and it happened quite suddenly. In January, for example, we received 60,000 letters. The 80 employees who do nothing but answer readers' letters are unable to keep up. We used to get about 40,000 letters. Those who do not understand the new tasks, who cannot keep abreast of the party and the people, they will have to go. I have been with *PRAVDA* for 18 years, but in all these years I have not seen such concern for what the press writes, such openness with regard to problems. I think that the role of the press will continue to rise; it is a highly powerful instrument in the hands of the party and for the policy of our state.

Yeltsin Talks With Residents on Moscow Tour

PM200958 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Strive for Breakthrough More Rapidly"]

[Text] The preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are a crucial period in the life of party organizations and the capital's labor collectives. Now, in the days before the congress, we must report on how we are striving for a breakthrough in the pace of social and economic development, what we have managed to accomplish, how we are working in practice to implement the concept of acceleration put forward by the party, and how we are implementing the human factor necessary for this activation. The everyday problems behind these provisions and ways of resolving them were the subject of discussion at meetings with the collectives of two subunits of the "GPZ-1" production association during a visit by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

At the association's subsidiary at Medvedkovo and at the GPZ-2 plant there was a keen conversation about the problems of developing the enterprises, where there has long been a need for a modernization of equipment and techniques. Measures were defined on these questions with B.N. Polyakov, USSR minister of the automotive industry.

The plant's workers expressed a great deal of criticism about the organization of the social sphere at the enterprise. Serious complaints (and criticism leveled at the party raykom and rayispolkom) was provoked by the work of passenger transport, which makes it harder to get to and from the plant. All these questions must be tackled more diligently than before by the party and trade union organization, investigating people's needs in a specific and interested way. The resolution of social problems will have an enormous impact on purely production matters — there

will be a positive influence on the stabilization of the collective, discipline will be strengthened, and labor productivity and standards will be improved. It is also necessary to resolutely improve the organization of production and labor in order to more rapidly remove the enterprise from the ranks of laggards.

In Gagarinskiy Rayon B.N. Yeltsin visited rayon food trade organization retail outlets and familiarized himself with the organization of their work. The inhabitants of the rayon have made a number of criticisms and have specifically spoken about holdups in supplies of certain products in the mandatory range and the low quality of bread supplied by the No 5 bakery. Shortly afterward the bakery was visited by leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom and representatives of the city People's Control Committee. Measures were defined to restore order at the plant.

Serious shortcomings in work with cadres were noted at a number of public catering enterprises in the same rayon. At the same time attention was drawn to the poor transport services available to these enterprises.

While visiting a newly created DEZ [expansion unknown] B.N. Yeltsin expressed serious concern at the unsatisfactory safekeeping of equipment at apartment blocks during the period between their commissioning and their inhabitation. The cohesion between the organizations participating in this process is poor and the responsibility of individuals is low. Furthermore, the low standard of work organization at DEZes, in particular, the reception of the population, was pointed out.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom together with the Moscow party obkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and the Moscow Oblispolkom discussed the questions of increasing deliveries of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and foodstuffs from farms in Moscow Oblast in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A resolution stipulating the relevant measures was adopted.

Marchuk Delivers Report to Leningrad Gathering

LD202208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Leninist readings devoted to the 27th party congress were held in Leningrad today. Present at the readings were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress from the Leningrad party organization, as well as veteran Communists, veterans of labor, winners of the precongress competition, the party and soviet aktiv, and art and culture workers. Opening the Leninist readings, Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom, spoke about the labor and political enthusiasm with which Leningraders are ushering in the 27th CPSU Congress. All socialist pledges adopted in honor of the congress have been fulfilled. A confident start has been made to the new 5-year period. The January targets have been outstripped; the volume of industrial output and labor productivity has increased in comparison with the first month of the last year. Much has been done for realizing the territorial-industrial program: "Intensification-90." A report on the scientific and technical progress in the USSR was made by Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Hero of Socialist Labor. Participants at the readings have acquainted themselves with Lenin's memorial in Smolnyy.

Moscow Law Enforcement Work Scrutinized

PM191639 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At Moscow City Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Moscow City Prosecutor's Office Collegium summed up the results of last year's work a few days ago. It noted that law and order in the city has been reinforced. Fewer crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol, the number of burglaries has dropped, as has the number of trespasses against citizens' life and health.

This is the result of the stepped-up work of state and public organizations, labor collectives, and law enforcement organs in combatting crime and strengthening state discipline, G.I. Skaredov, state legal adviser, class III, said.

Comprehensive checks carried out in the city's economic sectors jointly with the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement and supervisory organs have become the practice in the work of the prosecutor's office, and their results are reported to labor collectives, rayispolkom sessions, and adminsitration and main administration collegiums.

Special attention was focused on the implementation of the anti-alcohol legislation.

However, the rapporteur emphasized, the quality of our work is judged not just according to the number of checks we carry out, the number of law infringements we expose, and the number of criminal proceedings we institute, but according to the actual situation prevailing in safeguarding national assets, socialist labor discipline and public law and order, and in upholding Muscovites' constitutional rights and freedoms. And this situation is far from ideal: The losses caused by the production of substandard goods are great, overreporting takes place on a substantial scale, and the volume of construction work is exaggerated. The situation in safeguarding socialist property at enterprises of the Moscow City Trade Organization for Household Goods and Construction Materials, and the meat and fish and dietetic foods divisions of a number of rayon food trade organizations has deteriorated.

Certain rayon prosecutor's offices are inadequately informed about the law observance situation at national economic projects and have failed to subject it to an in-depth analysis. As a result, their checks do not always aim at the complete exposure and actual elimination of the causes and conditions which lead to embezzlement and abuses.

At the Sevastopolskiy Rayon prosecutor's office, for instance, the standard of the investigation of the causes of law infringements was poor, proper persistence in eridicating cases where offenders go unpunished was sometimes lacking, and a purposeful struggle to prevent crime was not organized in cooperation with other law enforcement organs. The work to strengthen links with labor

collectives and provide legal assistance in establishing order in production was also of a low standard.

Monitoring of the observance of laws relating to safeguarding socialist property and the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was inadequate in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon.

It is not fortuitous that economic offenses and offenses connected with the abuse of official position are widespread in these rayons and that a number of trespasses against the person have not been exposed.

V.Ya. Bogachev, Sevastopolskiy Rayon prosecutor, and Yu.Ye. Chernyakov, Kuybyshevskiy Rayon deputy prosecutor, have been relieved of their posts because of their poor organizational work.

The prosecutor's office Collegium also noted that there are serious shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs, including prosecutor's offices, in Sokolnicheskiy, Perovskiy, Leningradskiy, and a number of other rayons in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The Collegium instructed leaders of the rayon prosecutor's office to intensify supervision of the observance of laws in the work of commissions and inspectorates dealing with minors, to ensure a wider application of individual forms of crime prevention work among juveniles, and to make parents and staff at schools and vocational technical schools more responsible for shortcomings in children's upbringing.

The work of the apparatus of the city prosecutor's office does not fully match the demands made on it. Certain Collegium members and section leaders and prosecutors did not give enough practical assistance to rayon-level staff last year; they rarely visited workers at the local level and did not sufficiently supervise their work.

The resolution of the Moscow city prosecutor's office outlines specific measures to comprehensively enhance the effectiveness of prosecution supervision, above all in the economic sphere, and to ensure greater publicity in the work and the enhancement of the personal responsibility of every legal worker for the work entrusted to him, ensuring that strict socialist legality is observed in the work of law enforcement organs.

The session of the Moscow city prosecutor's office Collegium was addressed by RSFSR prosecutor S.A. Yemelyanov.

'Millions' Participate in 15 Feb Subbotnik

LD151627 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 15 TASS — Millions of Soviet people are volunteering a day's work today on a communist subbotnik of 27th CPSU Congress. In the new five-year plan period (1986-1990), the subbotnik, a holiday of voluntary labour, is held at the initiative of front-ranking work collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other industrial centres and villages of the country. The motto of the initiators of the event and their followers is not only to give a day of free work but also attain the maximum return.

PRAVDA Examines Role of Labor Collectives

PM171227 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 14 February in its First Edition publishes on page 1 a 900-word editorial entitled "The Potential of the Labor Collective." The article extolls the "truly inexhaustible" potential of the labor collective, calls for the mobilization of the human factor, and emphasizes the importance of the organizational and educational work of party committees and economic leaders. It notes that there are still cases where production collectives exercise "timidly and inconsistently" the broad rights which they have been given.

"Better-quality goods and the scientific and technical renewal of production depend not just on the state of its material base — that is, machinery and equipment. They also require a new attitude to work; they require that both workers and leaders give up the old way of thinking and discard sluggish mental attitudes. Take the production intensification process, for instance. It is still not proceeding in line with current requirements everywhere. Certain economic managers still think they can get by without radical reorganization replacing it with half-measures. Party committees must correct such leaders in good time. But it is even more important to seek to ensure that the very atmosphere in labor collectives prevents them getting into an economic rut and precludes stagnation. A healthy attitude to changes and the readiness to accept them and actively to contribute to them must become the norm everywhere.

"The frontline of the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans is in labor collectives and primary party organizations. Their potential is considerable now, yet the opportunities for augmenting it are even greater. To make fuller use of them is an urgent task," the article concludes.

Prokopenko Named Tajik Minister of Grain Products

WA101649 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA* in Russian on 22 January publishes on page 2 a 50-word decree appointing Sergey Kuzmich Prokopenko minister of grain products for the republic. The decree, dated 21 January 1968, is signed by G. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Saidova, secretary of the Presidium.

Kazakh, Uzbek Personnel Changes Announced

PM101458 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 4 February publishes on page 1 a 3 February Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Gadilbek Minazhevich Shalakhmetov to the chairmanship of the Kazakh State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, in place of K.S. Smailov who, according to a KAZTAG announcement on page 4 of the same issue, has been reassigned.

Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 25 January publishes on page 1 a 24 January Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet

Presidium decree on the appointment of Anatoliy Grigoryevich Manannikov to the post of Uzbek minister of construction; he replaces F.G. Poturemskiy, who has retired on pension, accirding to an unattributed page 4 announcement.

New Georgian Minister of Education Appointed

WA311400 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi *ZARYA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 16 January publishes on page 1 a 50-word ukase noting the appointment by the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium of Natela Shalvovna Vasadze as minister of education for the Georgian SSR. The ukase is signed by P. Gilashvili and T. Lashkarashvili, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 15 January 1986 in Tbilisi.

A 200-word biography on the same page reports that N.Sh. Vasadze, a member of the CPSU since 1952, completed her higher education i 1954 in the linguistic department of Tbilisi State University. In 1951, as a student, she was chosen as deputy secretary of the Tbilisi State University Komsomol Committee. In 1952-53 she worked as the first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom of the Georgian Komsomol; and from 1953-58 as secretary and then second secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Commmittee. In 1958 she was elected secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, and in 1960 transferred to the Central Committee apparat of the Georgian Communist Party, where she worked as an inspector in the Organizational Party Work Department until 1969. From 1969-72 she was secretary of the Georgian Trade Union Council. From 1972 to the present, N.Sh. Vasadze has served as rector of the A.S. Pushkin Tbilisi State University. She is also a deputy of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, a member of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party, a member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Science on higher education problems, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Pedagogical Society, a Presidium member of the Committee of Soviet Women, and was elected vice president of the International Union of Students. In addition, she was awarded the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, medals, a a World Council of Peace medal.

Manaseryan, Armenian CP CC Candidate Member, Dies

WA101626 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 19 January carries on page 2 a 500-word obituary of Levon Petrovich Manaseryan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, who passed away suddenly on 13 January 1986 at the age of 65 while on official business abroad. L.P. Manaseryan was born in Yerevan in 1921. He graduated from Azerbaijan State University in 1944, after which he took up his first official post in the Armenian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He graduated from the ministry's Higher School of Diplomacy in 1949 and in 1961 was named first secretary of the USSR Embassy in France. He worked in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1965 to 1966.

Manaseryan joined the CPSU in 1946. From 1951 to 1955 he was deputy chairman of the Armenian Society for Foreign Cultural Ties. He was deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education from 1959 to 1961. In 1966 he was recalled from his diplomatic post and appointed deputy director of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department. He was director of the Information and Foreign Relations Department from 1967 to 1984. From 1984 until the time of his death Manaseryan was chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers' Committee for Reception and Resettlement of Repatriated Armenians from Abroad.

The list of obituary signatories is headed by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

Armenian SSR Personnel Changes Announced

WA101719 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 10 January carries on page 2 a 50-word item listing personnel changes in the government of the republic made by the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. Yegishe Tevosovich Astsatryan has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the republic State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement. He is succeeded by Sabir Nikolayevich Stepanyan, who was earlier released from his position as chairman of the State Committee for Gas Supply. The new State Committee for Gas Supply chairman is Robert Pargevovich Amiryan. On page 2 of the same issue is a 20-word item noting that Aleksan Matevosovich Kirakosyan has been relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement.

Agro-Industrial Committee Leaders Meet Journalists

LD210039 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1640 GMT 20 Feb 86

["The Agro-Industrial Complex Today" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Urgent tasks facing the USSR's agro-industrial complex was the subject of a press conference held yesterday in the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress. Every day it is becoming more and more lively in the press center on Zubovskiy Boulevard. The accreditation of foreign journalists is continuing. Press conferences are being held here almost daily on the most urgent problems that are to be discussed at the congress, and journalists showed great interest in their meeting with the chiefs of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. Taking part in the meeting were: Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and president of VASKhNiL [All-Union Academy of Sciences]; and Kuznetsov, Kulinich, and Romanenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. The press conference was conducted by Ignatenko, deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The workers of the country's agro-industrial complex have embarked on the new 5-year plan period with good prospects. In the documents approved at the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which the party is taking to its 27th congress, a considerable amount of attention is paid to improving the efficiency of agricultural production. [Video shows officials and journalists at press conference.]

[Sizenko] We need to produce more grain and certain other foodstuffs. Among kolkhozes and sovkhozes there still are those that are not fully using the opportunities available for increasing agricultural output. A fair amount of output is wasted — and we know about this — because of disproportions existing in several parts of the country between the capacities of the processing industry and the availability of the raw material. In the past few years, certain difficulties have also been revealed in the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex. What precisely is it that caused us concern? It was the imperfect nature of the management structure, and the lack of departmental coordination continued to exist both in the center and in the republics.

The requisite level of integration between agriculture and the processing industry, or integration between science and production, has not been achieved, and there has been no substantial changes in the economic mechanism governing relations between the kolkhoz and the sovkhoz and the service organizations. To put it briefly, under the existing management structure, we were unable to use to the full the enormous advantages that lie at the foundation of our socialist system of running the economy. At the same time, the organizational economic experiements that have been carried out for the past 5 years or so in Estonia, Georgia, and several oblasts in the RSFSR showed the enormous benefits inherent in planning, financing, and managing the agro-industrial complex as an integral whole at all levels — in other words, to build a comprehensive, all-embracing management system for the agro-industrial complex that would meet the requirements of leadership at a territorial and individual sector level.

The essence of the restructuring of the country's agro-industrial complex is to replace the outdated economic mechanism and to reduce the cost of the management apparatus. The new management structure will enable wide use to be made of economically effective methods of running things and will make it possible to carry out planning from below — directly at kolkhoz and sovkhoz level, to ensure flexible and responsive management of agriculture and the sectors connected with it as an integral whole, and to concentrate the efforts of all the partners in achieving high final results.

[Unidentified correspondent] NHK, Japanese television. A question for Mr Sizenko. Could you please say whether the number of chiefs has been reduced following the amalgamation, after the restructuring?

[Sizenko] This was published in our press, and the aim of the restructuring was to reduce the apparatus and make it less costly. It was reported in the press, for example, that the central apparatus, based on six ministries, was reduced by 4 percent. So there's no question about it.

[Ignatenko] We've got a few quite important questions here, and we have to answer them: You say a lot in your press about droughts. Why don't America and Canada suffer from these? That, I think, is from a Greek correspondent. Then, a question from the Austrian *VOLKSTIMME*: Harvests in the USSR depend to a substantial degree on the quality of the soil and weather conditions. In this situation, what changes can be achieved through organizational methods? And then there's a third question, isn't there?

[Sizenko] Yes, another question that goes like this: Foreign listeners of Moscow radio quite often ask why the Soviet Union purchases grain from abroad when at one time tsarist Russia was a major grain exporter. Please would you give an answer?

[Ignatenko] Yevgeniy Ivanovich Sizenko?

[Sizenko] Well, first of all I would like to say that we have to carry out our agricultural work in conditions that are considerably worse than, for example, many countries in Western Europe or North America. To support this I would like to quote a few figures. For example, while in the United States more than 10 percent — or around 10 percent — of the land is in areas with a mean temperature of plus 5 degrees Celsius, in the Soviet Union this figure is 60 percent. Areas with an annual precipitation of 700 mm and over — the most favorable areas — in the United States such land occupies 60 percent, or 112 million hectares, while in the Soviet Union it is only 1 percent, or 2.5 million hectares. I think those figures say a lot about the conditions that we have to work in. But in every zone in our country we have, of course, fine examples of agricultural output every year, and I can name them. For example, the Zarya kolkhoz in Gryazovetskiy Rayon of Vologda Oblast, in the north of our country: Last year it achieved yields of 39 quintals per a hectare of wheat, 37 quintals per hectare of grain and pulse crops, and 347 quintals per hectare of vegetables.

What is the characteristic feature of the work on these farms? First and foremost, of course, good farming techniques and being

well provided with basic assets — land improvement systems, equipment, and other asset factors — which create the conditions for guarenteed agricultural output. There was also the question here that we now purchase grain, while tsarist Russia sold it. Well, first, it's true, tsarist Russia did sell grain; but at the same time millions of people had stomachs swollen from hunger, when they weren't able to eat pure bread, but ate it with goose-foot grass and acorns, and so on. But now the well-being of the Soviet people is improving; and today, as they say, demand exceeds supply. The income of our population is growing faster than the output of agricultural produce. In addition, over the past 20 years the prices of bread and other foodstuffs have not changed, and this undoubtedly affects to some degree the rise in demand. But if we speak of purchases, then we do buy; but we produce a sufficient amount of food grain, as has already been said here: Last year we harvested a large amount of grain in hard and strong wheats and completely met our requirements for the noodle industry, and so on. But it's true that we don't have enough fodder grain, that is, to meet the tasks that we are setting for increasing the output of livestock products. In addition, we have long-term agreements with a number of countries, and we have to fulfill those agreements, and that is a purely commercial matter: in trade every country always pursues what will be of benefit to it.

[Ignatenko] Thank you. The man in the third row: your question, please.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Sizenko, how do you explain the fact that grapes in Moldavia rot away, perish, and that you buy them from Bulgaria; or the fact also that tomatoes, let's say, perish in Central Asia, while in Siberia and here prices for them are very high, and that you buy all the more from abroad?

[Sizenko] I think you're too bold in saying that in our country grapes rot away, that they perish. Of course there are such cases but in principle, well, last year when we were transferring our industrial enterprises from alcoholic drinks to the production of alcohol-free drinks, we were already usinig a significant amount for these aims and also for sales of the fresh product; we produce grapes in our country, but those grapes are not enough for us and therefore we buy on a long-term basis from our Bulgarian friends, from Hungarian friends, and so on. As far as tomatoes are concerned, our press has reported on this. There were indeed such instances, both in Astrakhan and in the Kuban. I remember that *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* and certain other newspapers wrote about it. They correctly analyze everything on the grounds of existing cases of mismanagement; but as a whole, however, we endeavor and we have the means to fully supply ourselves with tomatoes, and in principle we do ensure supplies, but we do buy a certain portion particularly of early produce in April, May, thereabouts, from Bulgaria, and we'll continue buying because there should be such a division of labor. I repeat — our means for producing heat-loving crops are limited.

[Announcer] Participants in the meeting gave much attention to questions of speeding up scientific and technological progress in agricultural production.

[Nikonov] Production is becoming more and more science-based. The agro-industrial complex has formed as one whole, as one integral production system. Intensification of production is being carried out and hence science should also intensify. We are setting the task of raising the methodological and theoretical level and of speeding up the implementation of scientific developments in production.

[Correspondent Minayev] Soviet television — Igor Minayev, correspondent of the "Vremya" program: Now, on the threshold of the 27th party congress, a wide-scale experiment is beginning in the country to perfect methods of management, starting at republican level and ending at rayon sections. Could you explain the essence of this experiment and say what hopes you place on it?

[Sizenko] An experiment is being conducted, for example, in Stavropol Kray, in the whole kray. They're conducting an experiment on the basis of self-financing. The aim being pursued here is therefore to go over to such a way of distributing profits which would allow them to move away fully from budget, state grants, away from obtaining money from the budget and over fully to self-financing. There are experiments which are being conducted in Vologda Oblast, in Glazunovskiy Rayon of Orel Oblast, in Kuybyshev Oblast and Novosibirsk Oblast. Various tasks are being set there. For example, a kray or an oblast is given established plans, based on stable norms, for deliveries of produce to republican and union funds while the remaining part stays for local use and is not planned. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves determine the volumes of production and sale to the state of agricultural output.

Further Report

LD200132 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 19 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress today there was a meeting between journalists and executive staff of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee]. The subject of the meeting was "Topical Tasks of the Work of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex." Taking part were Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom; Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom and President of VASKhNiL; Kuznetsov, Kulinich and Romanenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosagroprom.

The speakers stressed that the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the country's Food Program, is the starting point for an analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture. It was noted that in recent years agriculture had seen a growth in grain purchases and procurement of stock-breeding produce, and the profitability of kolkhozes and sovkhozes had increased.

[Begin Sizenko recording] If we speak about the place of the agro-industrial complex in the country's unified national economy as a whole, then it should be pointed out that it takes up over 30 percent of the gross national product.

An intensification of the integration between agriculture and the processing industry lies at the basis of the Agroprom's work, and

I must say that a lot of work needs to be done here. Much is already being done now on this kind of specific relationship and in the development of first-hand production processing facilities in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And also on, so to speak, close economic ties between meat and dairy combines and sovkhozes and kolkhozes, as well as food and canning enterprises.

All the necessary prerequisites for eliminating poor interdepartmental liaison have now been created, since the interests of all departments will come together with the end product. [end recording]

A great deal of attention was focused on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

[Begin Nikonov recording] Production is becoming more and more science-oriented. The agro-industrial complex has developed into a single entity, as a single production system. But as intensification of production is now in process, so science must also become intensified. We are setting ourselves the task to improve the methodological and theoretical level, and to speed up the implementation of scientific developments into production. [end recording]

The participants in the meeting replied to numerous questions by Soviet and foreign journalists.

Sizenko on Increasing Output

LD191924 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS — Per capita food consumption in the USSR amounts today to nearly 3,400 calories. In this respect the USSR is on a par with the most developed countries, Yevgeniy Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR state Agro-Industrial Committee (Agroprom) has stated. He spoke today in the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress which opens next week.

Yevgeniy Sizenko pointed out that the diet of the population had improved thanks to the increase in agricultural output. Since May 1982 when the Food Program was adopted the purchasing of meat and poultry has gone up by about 15 per cent and of milk — by 17 per cent. The economy of agricultural enterprises has improved.

At the same time, the level of production of some foodstuffs, specifically, meat and grain, still falls short of the demand of the population and the national economy, Yevgeniy Sizenko said. The system of agricultural management that has existed so far did not permit to fully use the advantages of the socialist system of economic management and planning. He recalled that the State Agro-Industrial Committee had been created in the country on the basis of six ministries and organizations.

The State Agro-Industrial Committee affiliates today some 50,000 cooperative and state farms, enterprises of the meat-packing, dairy and food industries, building organizations, research and design institutes. The restructuring of the system of management of the agro-industrial complex has been concluded, Ye. Sizenko underlined.

Ye. Sizenko said that the State Agro-Industrial Committee accounted today for some 30 per cent of the gross social product. In the new five-year-plan period (1986-1990) it is planned to increase the annual average volume of agricultural output by 14-16 per cent. Grain output is to reach 250-255 million tons a year, meat production — about 21 million tons.

Purpose-oriented programs for the development of various spheres of production are being drawn up in the State Agro-Industrial Committee in order to fulfil these tasks, Ye. Sizenko pointed out. For example, it is planned to increase gross grain output through the introduction of intensive technologies and land reclamation. A great volume of work is to be carried out in the processing industry in the sphere of the retooling and redesigning of the existing enterprises. Other economic and organizing measures are being mapped out whose purpose is to ensure conditions for the creative, resourceful work of collective and state farmers, for raising the effectiveness of agricultural production in general.

Sizenko on Grain Yields

LD191932 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 19 TASS — "The USSR fully meets its requirements in bread grain. The main task now is to ensure livestock breeding with fodder grain", First Deputy Chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR Yevgeniy Sizenko said here when replying to questions from journalists.

A press conference of senior officials of this committee was held today at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Explaining the difference in the yields of grain and other crops in the USSR and the United States, Yevgeniy Sizenko noted the big differences in the natural and climatic conditions of the two countries. He recalled that lands with ideal conditions in terms of warmth and moisture amounted to one per cent of the total in the USSR and about 60 per cent in the United States. At the same time Sizenko admitted that more efficient production was hampered by shortcomings existing in the performance of collective and state farms.

Explaining the causes of the big state subsidies provided for the output of meat, milk and ther foodstuffs, Yevgeniy Sizenko said that this was due to the need to give economic incentives to the cooperative and state enterprises. For this reason, he stressed, the retail price of a kilo of meat in Soviet stores is almost twice less than its production cost. Besides, prices of basic foodstuffs remain unchanged for some twenty years already.

Asked by *THE GUARDIAN* correspondent about the absence of statistics on grain production in the USSR, Sizenko said that this was partly explained by commercial considerations because the Soviet Union is both an importer and exporter of grain.

Journalists also wanted to know about the job-placement of employees who lost their former jobs as a result of the reorganisation of the management of the USSR's agro-industrial complex. Yevgeniy Sizenko said that 3,200 jobs were eliminated as a result of the liquidation of the relevant central ministries.

All those who lost their jobs were offered new ones without loss in pay. The overwhelming majority of them have already started work. The remainder ahve the right to look for a new job while retaining their former salary for three months. "We have no problem with job-placement", Sizenko stressed.

Concerning the prospects of development of household plots Sizenko noted that the state was actively supporting their development and regarded them as an inseparable part of the socialist economy. He cited such an example: Of the 43 million cows in the country 13 million are privately owned. Household plots also account for large quantities of potatoes, vegetables, fruits and other produce.

Uzbek Scientists Discuss Agro-Industrial Complex

GF191814 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Summary from poor reception] The realization of the foodstuff program, the upgrading of the agro-industrial complex, and other important questions connected with the efforts to make use of virgin lands, as outlined in documents which will be presented for discussion during the upcoming CPSU 27th congress, "can be solved by accelrating the indroduction of scientific and technical progress into the agro-industrial complex."

"All these demands were reviewed by participants in the meeting of the Central Asian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin which took place in Tashkent today."

A number of participants at the meeting stressed that the reconstruction of the agro-industrial complex demands that the scientific departments maintain a higher degree of organizational discipline and accurate coordination of research efforts to solve problems; and that they introduce progressive forms of organizing payment, intensify technology, and seek the best ways to protect agriculture by introducing integrated methods to protect plants.

"Comrade Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committe, delivered a report."

Briefs

Kirgiz Cotton Variety — Kirgiz SSR scientists have created a new variety of cotton which has been named as Kirgiz SSR. The farmers have harvested 60 centners of cotton from each hectare of land cultivated with the new variety. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Feb 86 GF*]

Orbital Research Station 'Mir' Launched 20 Feb
LD192346 Moscow TASS in English 2333 GMT 19 Feb 86

["Research Station MIR Launched — TASS Announcement" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — The Soviet Union launched an orbital research station, Mir (Peace), on February 20, 1986 in line with its programme of space exploration.

The Mir station is equipped with a novel docking arrangement consisting of six dock-up units and representing a base module for assembling a multi-purpose permanently operating manned complex with specialized orbital modules for scientific and economic purposes. The processes of station movement control, operation of on-board system and research apparatus on the basis of advanced electronic and computer technology are automated to a maximum degree. The capacity of the energy-supply system has been enhanced, more comfortable conditions for operation and rest of cosmonauts have been created, and new equipment has been installed.

At the initial stage of the Mir station's flight, it is planned to test elements of its structure, on-board systems and apparatus in automatic, and then in manned modes. Simultaneously, flight control will be mastered with the use of relay satellites. In the future, it is envisaged to attach specialized modules, fitted out with scientific instruments, to the base module.

At present, two Soviet orbital stations, Mir and Salyut-7, are operating in near-earth space. According to telemetry, the on-board systems of the two stations are functioning normally.

Control over the flight of the Mir and Salyut-7 stations and the processing incoming information are carried out by the Moscow Region-based mission control centre with the help of tracking stations located on the territory of the Soviet Union, and research vessels of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The launching of the orbital research station Mir, carried out in honour of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is a new step toward exploring outer space.

Functions Described
LD192359 Moscow TASS in English 2342 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — TASS special correspondent Alexander Romanov reports from the Cosmonauts' Training Centre:

A new Soviet multi-module space station, the "Mir" (Peace), is now in a near-earth orbit. Its working model is standing at the Cosmonauts' Training Centre next to the "Salyut." This is where we have met with General Alexey Leonov, deputy head of the Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

"There is no word more dear and welcome to the peoples in the world today than the word 'Mir' (peace)," Leonov said. "By naming the space station in this way, we want to emphasise once again that the Soviet programme for space research and for the use of outer space is intended solely for peaceful purposes."

Leonov invited us to board the station's model. We continued our conversation at a small desk which is provided with a food-heating electric stove and on which one can put documentation or make entries in a log-book.

"The new station is already a third-generation Soviet space laboratory," Leonov related. "Practical cosmonautics has now entered a new stage: the beginning of a transition from research and experiments to large-scale production activities in outer space. 'Salyut' quarters became too small for that. The 'Mir' station has six docking ports, with six spacecraft — manned and transport ones, as well as modules proper — to be able to dock with each of them in accordance with a programme."

Leonov explained that "module" is a kind of unmanned large-volume craft which has life-support and power systems and which is capable of performing independent manoeuvres in outer space. Each of the modules has a purpose-oriented research function. One of them may be a "shop" for technological production and experiments. Another will be utilized by astrophysicists. A third one will house a biological research laboratory. The production of medical preparations can be set up in a fourth of them. Equipment can be replaced in the modules depending on scientific tasks.

The work compartment of "Mir" station houses new apparatus which makes it possible almost completely to automate the process of controlling the station's flight. The power resources of the station have been enhanced, and facilities for crews' communications with earth have become more reliable, and, finally, the existence of several modules is also of importance for improving conditions for the cosmonauts' work and rest. Special cabins, although small ones, have been for the first time set up aboard the station for its dwellers' convenience. There is a desk, an arm-chair and a sleeping bag in each of them.

In answer to the question how long can the station remain in orbit, Alexey Leonov said that the first flight would make it possible to determine specifically a period of time for its stay in orbit.

Upon visiting the "Mir" station's model, and "getting down on earth," I asked Cosmonaut Leonov: "When is the new station expected to be manned?"

"Only after it is run in outer space," Leonov answered. "Crews who are to work aboard the station are being trained, naturally."

Design, Use of Station
LD201446 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Feb 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; interview by Aleksandr Tikhomirov, identified by screen caption, in mission control center with Hero of Socialist Labor Professor Konstatin Petrovich Feokistov, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut]

[Text] [Announcer] Here is Hero of Socialist Labor Professor Konstantin Petrovich Feokistov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, to talk

about the "Mir" station:

[Begin video interview][Feoktistov] The "Mir" station is new, the equipment is new. What are the features in this station? There is considerably more automation; there are many computers, computers which handle all the control of movement — and there are several of those; computers which handle the control systems of the duty complex [vakhtovyy kompleks], that is, the system which directs the switching on and off in systems for preparation for work within the craft, and which should also undertake monitoring and diagnosis of the state of the computer which supplies the crew with information with the aid of display screens and supplies information about recommendations for action in various situations. The design of the station itself envisages the possibility of its being gradually built up. This station allows specialized modules to dock with it at some time, which are to be rigged out with a considerable complex of scientific apparatus to carry out research and experiments in the interests of science and the national economy. [Feoktistov is shown in front of a diagram of the space station]

[Tikhomirov] Incidentally, just behind us, the diagram shows the arrival compartment, the conventional one as we have become used to seeing on stations such as "Salyut-7." And this compartment on the "Mir" station here has a quite different appearance.

[Feoktistov] This is precisely the point in the design which explains the possibilities for building up. This station even has, like the previous "Salyut-7" and the previous "Salyut-6", two axial docking units, which are basically necessary so that manned crafts and cargo crafts can visit it. But apart from this there are a further four lateral units, at which modules have arrived can re-dock and then work as part of the station.

[Tikhomirov] I have been inside this new "Mir" station and I asked specialists where the place is for, let's say, an experiment such as Oazis, for plants, for a little space garden. I was told that there is none and will not be any. It is not necessary?

[Feoktistov] That will be, in general, in specialized modules.

[Tikhomirov] That's to say, all science and all experiments will be carried out in modules?

[Feoktistov] Yes, in modules. We intend to specialize them in certain sections, let's say, technology, study of natural resources, and so on.

[Tikhomirov] However, we can say today that this is essentially a new-generation station?

[Feoktistov] Yes, of course, this is definitely a new-generation station, considerably more equipped from the point of view of automation, from the point of view of the possibilities of long-term orientation, and the possibilities of carrying out a broader program of research work. [end video interview]

[Announcer] The launch of the "Mir" orbiting scientific station, which has been carried out in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, is a new step in the exploration of space.

'Cosmos-1733' Earth Satellite Launched 20 Feb

LD200850 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 20 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series.

"Cosmos-1733" carries scientific equipment for continuing space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 97.4 minutes; maximum distance from earth (apogee) — 674 kilometers; minimum distance from earth (perigee) — 643 kilometers; inclination — 82.5 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for the precise measuring of the orbit's parameters and a radiotelemetry system for beaming data about the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The coordinating-and-computing center is processing the incoming information.